

Senate

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1967

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. W. Wilson Rasco, D.D., executive of United Presbyterian Church, Seattle, Wash., offered the following prayer:

God of the nations, Lord of our hearts: Gratefully we acknowledge Thy goodness to us; humbly we confess our need of Thee.

On this day that Thou has given us, help us to attempt great things for Thee and for our country.

Today we pray for our country and for all who are working in the interests of righteousness, freedom, and good will.

Lift us above our obsession for the insignificant. Help us to gear our efforts into things that bring meaning and fulfillment to the lives of all people everywhere.

Give us strength and patience that we may not become weary in well-doing.

Today we pray for peace for our world. We pray for those who are paying the price of peace.

We need wisdom greater than our own. So lead us and use us that in our world and in our time all men may come to call each other "brother" and call Thee "Father."

Bless the Members of this Senate in their personal and private as well as political affairs. Be with their families and loved ones today.

May Thy grace, mercy, and love be with us all. Amen.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9547) to amend the Inter-American Development Bank Act to authorize the United States to participate in an increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two

Houses thereon, and that—Mr. PATMAN, Mr. MULTER, Mr. BARRETT, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. REUSS, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. WIDNALL, Mr. HALPERN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

S. 906. An act for the relief of Luis Tapia Davila;

S. 1448. An act for the relief of Roy A. Parker; and

H.R. 9837. An act to amend the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1959, as it relates to transportation expenses of Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, August 31, 1967, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WAIVER OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar, under rules VII and VIII, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR MORSE

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] be recognized at 1 o'clock today for a period of 1 hour.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MISS AMERICA: DEBRA DENE BARNES OF KANSAS

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, for the second time in 3 years, the Miss America contest has recognized the beauty and

talent of Kansas girls by selecting Miss Debra Dene Barnes of Moran, Kans., as Miss America.

For some, the selection of Miss Debra may have been a surprise. Kansans, however, were not surprised. From the moment in Pratt, Kans., when she won the Junior-Chamber-of-Commerce-sponsored Miss Kansas title. Kansans have known she would be Miss America.

A junior at Kansas State College at Pittsburg, Debra is studying to be a professor of music. Other than the marvelous talent on the piano she demonstrated before the nationwide television audience Saturday night, Debra also plays the organ, the trumpet, and the French horn. Her ambition is to earn her doctors degree in piano pedagogy.

But talent is not enough to win the Miss America contest. Beauty is the real measure, and Miss Debra was the clear winner of this test, having won first place in the preliminary swimsuit division.

Kansas has long been known as the "Wheatheart" of the United States. Now we can add the title of "Sweetheart" of the United States to our long list of assets and accomplishments. Geographically we are the center of the United States, and we are also the beauty center. Added to the many other beauty titles won by Kansas girls in the past few years, it tends to prove what I have long known—that no State surpasses Kansas for beautiful and talented women.

I congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Barnes for the wonderful girl they have given. Mrs. Barnes is seriously ill with multiple sclerosis and may not yet know that her daughter is Miss America, but I know that she has long been proud of her daughter.

Congratulations, Miss Debra. We are all very proud of you.

A TRIBUTE TO MISS AMERICA

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, I rise to call the attention of Members of the Senate and to congratulate Miss Debra Dene Barnes of Moran, Kans., who was named Miss America of 1968, Saturday night at Atlantic City, N.J. It was indeed exciting for me to watch this event on television Saturday night and be able to see a Kansan named Miss America for the second time in the last 3 years.

Debbie Barnes is a delightful young lady who was born and reared in a small Kansas community of 550 people. I am indeed proud of her parents and the citizens of Moran who have contributed in various ways to the outstanding talents which Debbie possesses.

Debra is majoring in music at Kansas State College in Pittsburg, Kans., and her ambition after finishing her education is to teach piano at the college level and write music. With the talents she exhib-

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

September 11, 1967

ited Saturday night at her disposal there is no question but that she can look forward to an outstanding career.

I am personally very proud, as is the entire State of Kansas, of the new Miss America.

DEATH OF HARRY H. WOODRING

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, Kansas and the Nation lost a distinguished citizen, in the death of the Honorable Harry H. Woodring.

Harry Woodring served as Assistant Secretary of War under the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, having been appointed in April 1933. Later, in 1936, President Roosevelt appointed him Secretary of War, which position he held for 4 years.

He served as Governor of Kansas from 1911 to 1933. Following his service as Secretary of War, President Roosevelt offered him the Governorship of Puerto Rico, but Secretary Woodring declined, as he wanted to return to Kansas.

Secretary Woodring was one of the early supporters of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the Democratic presidential nomination and made one of the seconding speeches for him at the Democratic National Convention in 1932.

Secretary Woodring was born at Elk City, Kans., May 31, 1890. He started a banking career at the age of 17 in Neodesha, Kans. He rose to the vice presidency and then the ownership of the First National Bank in Neodesha.

He enlisted as a private in the army in 1918 and was soon commissioned a second lieutenant. He was discharged on December 12, 1918.

Secretary Woodring considered this greatest service to the Nation to be his recommendation of Gen. George C. Marshall for appointment as Army Chief of Staff, a post Marshall held through the critical years of World War II.

He was married to Helen Coolidge, daughter of Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts, whom many Members of this body will remember.

Harry H. Woodring was widely known and highly regarded not only in Kansas, but all over the Nation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, by reason of official business, I be excused from attendance at the sessions of the Senate from Monday, September 18, to and including Monday, October 2, 1967.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FASCIST GREECE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the King of Greece is in the Capital of our country today. He might as well remain in the United States permanently unless he stiffens his backbone, returns to his country, and demonstrates he is a real ruler instead of a mere puppet.

Within the past 20 years, \$4 billion of American taxpayers' money has been paid over to Greece, much of it in military aid.

(At this point a disturbance occurred in the visitors' galleries.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The galleries will be in order. The Sergeant at Arms will please remove the demonstrators. The Senator from Ohio will suspend until the galleries are in order.

RECESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate reassembled at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. HARRIS in the chair.)

FASCIST GREECE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the King of Greece is in the Capital of our country today. He might as well remain in the United States permanently unless he stiffens his backbone, returns to his country, and demonstrates he is a real ruler instead of a mere puppet.

If he is in Washington to confer with our President merely as an errand boy for the colonels who forcibly took over the rule of his unhappy country, his request that the United States grant military aid to Greece should be rejected offhand.

Within the past 20 years, \$4 billion of American taxpayers' money has been paid over to Greece, much of it in military aid.

In large part much of this aid to Greece was to save that country from a takeover by the Communists. Yet, now the colonels govern by decree the same as do Communist rulers. They have seized power by force. They have imprisoned more than 3,000 men and women without trial. They even have the effrontery to revoke Greek citizenship and seize real estate and bank accounts of native born Greeks simply by decree.

This Greek King does not deserve to remain a king unless he returns to his country and defies the military dictatorship there. Surely American citizens regard a Fascist dictatorship as ignoble and indefensible as would be a Communist dictatorship.

Mr. President, Greece, the cradle of democracy, is a nation which has been our friend and ally over the years. It was President Truman's Marshall plan that saved Greece from going behind the Iron Curtain.

Unfortunately, the duly elected Government of Greece was overthrown by Fascist-minded generals and colonels of the Greek Army. King Constantine is now merely a puppet. The military junta governs by decree.

Melina Mercouri, the stage and screen star, criticized this new Government. Immediately the fascist chairman by decree seized apartment buildings and other property she owned in Athens and re-

voked her citizenship. Much to her credit, she responded angrily, "I was born a Greek; I will die a Greek. General Patakos was born a Fascist and he will die a Fascist."

Unfortunately our State Department immediately recognized the military junta in Athens. Had a ragtag group of leftwingers, instead of Mussolini-like Fascists, taken over, it would be interesting to note whether our striped-pants boys at the State Department would have closed our Embassy and President Johnson and Secretary Rusk immediately sent in our planes and paratroopers to "protect American citizens."

President Johnson and Secretary of State Rusk should tell King Constantine who is now visiting Washington to answer these questions or demand that the generals and colonels ruling Greece by decree answer for him.

King Constantine will be in the Capitol Building this afternoon. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. FULBRIGHT) has invited me to attend a meeting with him at 3:30 this afternoon. I expect to be there. There are some questions that should be asked of the King of Greece.

I ask now: When are the 3,000, or more, political prisoners to be freed? If they are not freed immediately what reason can he give for jailing them by decree without trial? When will the King restore freedom of the press and other civil liberties to his people? When may a Greek citizen have more than five persons in his home without a police permit? When will there be free elections in Greece? When will Andreas Papan-dreu be tried or released? Also, by whose authority and under what law and for what has he been in prison these many weeks?

Furthermore, President Johnson and Secretary of State Rusk should make it crystal clear to King Constantine that the present embargo of military assistance to Greece will be maintained until democratic institutions have been reinstated in Greece through the restoration of a legitimate constitutional government.

Mr. President, on September 5, 1967, there appeared in the New York Times an excellent editorial entitled, "Till Winds From Greece." This editorial clearly and concisely describes the nature of the Fascist clique that has seized control in Greece and the need for an immediate return to constitutional government in that unfortunate land. I commend this editorial to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TILL WINDS FROM GREECE

"The creative wind toward reform and progress that has swept the country and the Government in Greece since the April revolution . . ." So begins a Greek Embassy press handout about the National Tourist Organization. The truth in Greece, four months after the seizure of power by a clique of Army officers, is somewhat different.

Item: More than 2,800 of the 6,000 alleged leftists rounded up by coup leaders are still

held on a desolate Aegean island, without charge, without trial. "We'll let you visit them as soon as they become better Greeks," the brigadier serving as Interior Minister told newsmen.

Item: Thirty-four persons, most of them members of the Center Union party that won an unprecedented majority in the last election, are being tried *en masse* by a military tribunal for "defiance of orders of the military authority." The charges are that they printed and distributed anti-regime leaflets, insulted the coup leaders and spread "false information."

Item: Pervasive press censorship continues, including a blackout of news about the trial of the 34. Not one step has been taken to ease it despite the promise a month ago by a new Under Secretary that press freedom would be "restored shortly."

It is painfully evident that, apart from copying fascist trappings, a facade of Victorian-era morality and a few Madison Avenue publicity techniques, the Greek colonels and brigadiers have no ideas on what to do with the country. They know how to suppress and censor, how to spy and conduct kangaroo courts—they are skilled at trapping and jailing citizens for playing the forbidden music of Mikis Theodorakis—but they are barren of plans for bringing the promised political reconstruction and the restoration of parliamentary democracy.

The crucial questions, then, are: What kind of new Constitution will a working group of twenty distinguished Greek jurists produce? And, if it is a genuinely democratic document, will the military junta accept it as promised?

This draft is supposed to be finished toward the end of the year. In the meantime, the United States Government should bend over backward to avoid giving even a hint of approval or a sign of respectability to the present regime. There is no pressing need for resuming military aid to Greece and the political cost to Washington would be high.

After the jurists have reported and the junta has indicated its attitude toward the draft Constitution there will be opportunity to determine the next phase of American relations with Greece.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE YEARN FOR PEACE AND REPUDIATED KY

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, more than two-thirds of the voters of Vietnam repudiated the military regime of Thieu and Ky in the election on September 3. By a tremendous margin they clearly and convincingly demonstrated that the people of South Vietnam desire a cessation of bombing of North Vietnam, an end to the civil war raging there and the commencement of peace talks with the Vietcong and with the Hanoi regime.

There is clear and convincing evidence that in the United States President Johnson no longer commands the support of a majority of the American people in turning the Vietnamese civil war into an American ground war. The Vietnam involvement has become the most unpopular war in American history; even more unpopular than the war with Mexico nearly a century and a quarter ago. A

Congressman from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, voted against that declaration of war. Now, the people in South Vietnam have clearly shown that they do not desire the continuation of this war.

The result of the election places an obligation upon our President to unconditionally halt the bombing of North Vietnam and to make greater efforts to seek an armistice and cease-fire. The election returns give us an opportunity to extricate ourselves from a well-nigh impossible situation. We should disengage our forces from combat in Vietnam and retire to our own coastal bases and seek an armistice such as was achieved in Korea.

Thieu was elected President by less than 35 percent of the total vote. All opposition candidates favored peace. The most outspoken peace candidate, Truong Dinh Dzu, a Saigon lawyer, who had never held public office, campaigned with a white dove of peace as his ballot symbol. He proposed in his final radio talk and in his campaign literature immediate conferences with the Vietcong, or the National Liberation Front, to bring peace to Vietnam. He called for unconditional cessation of bombing of North Vietnam. Dzu obtained 17 percent of the total vote, running second in a field of nine, and afterward declared:

If there had been honest elections, I would have won. I represent the need of the people for peace.

Whether or not the claim of Dzu that Ky rigged the elections against him has substantial basis is unknown at this time. Unfortunately, the result of this much heralded election left the same military junta in power. Nothing has really changed in Saigon. It is to be remembered that Ky arbitrarily barred from voting all Buddhists, Communists, and all men and women he termed neutralists. Men and women alleged to come within such category were denied ballots. Furthermore, he barred the most prominent of all peace candidates, "Big" Minh, the former Prime Minister violently removed from office by Ky and the 10 generals in their coup of June 1965. This former Prime Minister, an exile in Thailand, was termed a subversive by Ky and denied a place on the ballot.

Mr. President, the elections proved one thing only. It is evident that the Vietnamese, by an overwhelming margin, voted a lack of confidence in the Saigon military junta and demonstrated a strong popular demand for peace.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE GALLERIES

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I have a duty, I believe, to detain the Senate for a moment. As a Senator, I wish to denounce what I consider to be a reprehensible and illegal demonstration a few minutes ago by some people who were guests of the Senate in their attempt to throw down from the gallery leaflets setting forth their views on certain public questions.

That is not the way in this country to attempt to influence with honor and integrity the decisions which the people's representatives make.

Many times, in my State of California, I have spoken about the duty of the citizen to his country when it is free—as ours is. His duty is far greater than that of the citizen in a controlled, closed, or Communist country.

Here, every American citizen can luxuriate in his right of free speech—although a wise government has set limits of what free speech consists of.

Here, an American citizen can peacefully enjoy his right to petition the Government as that right is laid down in the Constitution of our country.

Here, we have orderly process, and respect for law and order, only when the individual American accepts the responsibilities of citizenship which go along with his freedom.

There was, therefore, a perversion of the orderly processes of the American Government in this Chamber a few moments ago. There was, I take it, a mild, miniattempt at intimidation.

Mr. President, at this point I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the leaflet which was showered down upon the Senate a few moments ago printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the leaflet was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEPTEMBER 11, 1967.

To all U.S. Congressmen:

Your first order of business this session should be a general declaration of peace—followed by immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, an end to conscription, and an end to the suppression of black Americans.

Until you meet these emergencies there will be sustained disruptions of the government apparatus.

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
 DIRECT ACTION PROJECT.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, you will observe, as you read it, that in part those who were responsible for this ugly moment go on to state—addressing you, Mr. President, as well as your colleagues:

Until you meet these emergencies there will be sustained disruptions of the government apparatus.

I hope not. I believe not. A great majority of the people of this country wish to accept their responsibilities. What we saw a few moments ago was simply a handful of American citizens abusing their right to their precious freedom.

I repeat that I denounce it, and I do not want it to happen again.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from California for the comments he has just made about the episode which took place about 20 minutes ago, when one side of the Chamber was peppered with leaflets dropped by non-Americans—and I say that advisedly.

I am disturbed by the significance of what happened. It demonstrates that spreading throughout the country is an ever-increasing belief that, by intimidation and coercion, objectives, whether desired or not desired by the majority of our people, can be attained.

The miniature demonstration which took place reflects the general attitude of certain groups who hope that, by intimidation and coercion, public officials will abandon the obligations which they

September 11, 1967

assumed in taking oath of office to serve the United States of America faithfully and honestly, to the end that our Nation shall be preserved.

I repeat a part of the contents of the leaflet:

Until you meet these emergencies there will be sustained disruptions of the Government apparatus.

Mr. President, the question arises, Is there really existent among a goodly number of our citizens—although I probably should not designate them in that way—a belief that their ends will be achieved through a disruption of the Government processes?

Every law-abiding citizen should become alarmed at the threat of sustained disruptions of the Government apparatus. While applicable merely to the dropping of leaflets, it represents, nevertheless, that certain groups believe they can attain through disruption, violence, sit-ins, or mob demonstrations, causing the Government to cease operating normally as contemplated by the Constitution.

Mr. President, this is a tragic situation. It is also an insult to every public official in the country when such groups implicitly express "You will bow to our demands or we will cause you annoyance and disruption wherever you go."

What do they hope to achieve?

What would be the end result of the destruction of our democratic processes? What would happen if, by coercion and intimidation, such groups were able to achieve what they want?

What would be the result if their opponents began to exercise the same kind of intimidation and coercion against them?

Millions of citizens are abiding by our democratic concept of government. They work every day. They take care of their homes. They try to take care of their families. But groups of the type that were in the Senate Chamber this morning do not belong in that category. In the main, although they are a minority, they believe that by their demonstrations, sit-ins, and annoyances, we will finally yield to their demands.

My expectation is that a time will come within this country—and soon—when then the good citizens in mass protest, will demand that their rights be considered and that the propagators of violence, riots, and demonstrations be stopped.

I do not know what will happen to the group which dropped the leaflets. Probably there is no law to deal with them. However, I grieve and sorrow frequently when I find our Government either unwilling or so inept as to allow riots, demonstrations, and sit-ins to go unchecked and unpunished.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. I merely wish to commend my able colleague from Ohio, who has a long and illustrious record as a public servant, for the comments he has just made.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of August 30, 1967,

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported favorably, without amendment, on September 8, 1967, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 40) authorizing the printing of the report of the proceedings of the 43d biennial meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf as a Senate document, and submitted a report (No. 562) thereon, which was printed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORTS ON NUMBER OF OFFICERS ON DUTY WITH HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, AND ARMY GENERAL STAFF

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on the number of officers on duty with Headquarters, Department of the Army, and the Army General Staff, as of June 30, 1967 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON EXPORT CONTROL

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Eightieth Quarterly Report covering the second quarter of 1967 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

OIL EMERGENCY

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting, pursuant to law, a chronology of actions in regard to the oil emergency (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 5, United States Code, Government, Organization and Employees, to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to place positions in the government of the District of Columbia in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18, and, with the approval of the President, other positions at levels IV and V of the Executive Schedule, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

A letter from Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of income from the operation of a communications satellite system (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

PROPOSED HIGHWAY, AIRWAY, AND WATERWAY USER ACTS OF 1967

A letter from Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide additional revenues for the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on savings from more econom-

ical use of communication facilities between Alaska and the U.S. mainland, Department of the Air Force, Alaska Communication System, dated August 1967 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on review of Federal participation in the cost of airport projects involving donated land, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, dated August 1967 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on procurement of nuclear submarine propulsion equipment under Public Law 87-653, Department of the Navy, dated August 1967 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

TUMALO IRRIGATION DISTRICT

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, determination relating to deferment of 1967, 1968, and 1969 construction charge installments due to the United States from the Tumalo Irrigation District, Crescent Lake Dam Project, Oreg.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

FLORIDA PROJECT

A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting, pursuant to law, findings on contract (EO Draft 8-23-67) for the performance of minor construction work on the Florida Project, a participating project of the Colorado River Storage Project (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION WITHDRAWING FEDERAL SUPERVISION OVER PROPERTY AND AFFAIRS OF SENECA NATION

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for complete withdrawal of Federal supervision over the property and affairs of the Seneca Nation and its members (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIM PAID BY PEACE CORPS

A letter from the Director, Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a tort claim paid by the Peace Corps, during fiscal year 1967 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA LEAGUE, INC., AUDIT REPORT

A letter from George H. Jones, Jr., certified public accountant, McLean, Va., transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report for the American Symphony Orchestra League, Inc., for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1967 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON CLAIMS PAID UNDER THE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES' CLAIMS ACT OF 1964

A letter from the Deputy General Manager, United States Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on claims paid under the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1967 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DEFECTOR ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain defector